

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

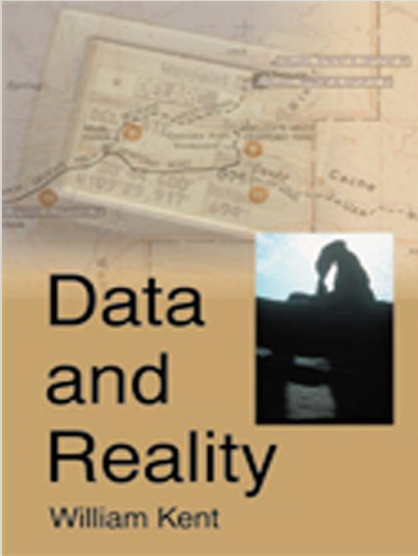


DATA AND REALITY

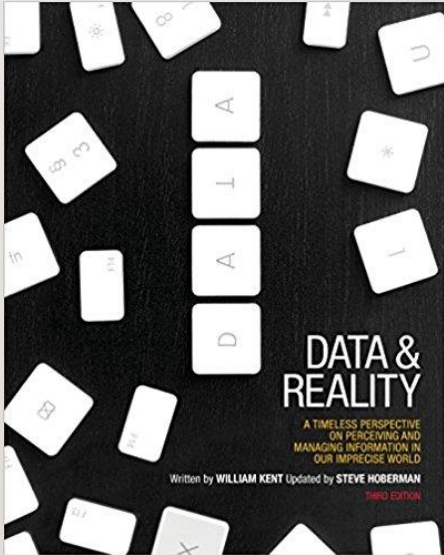


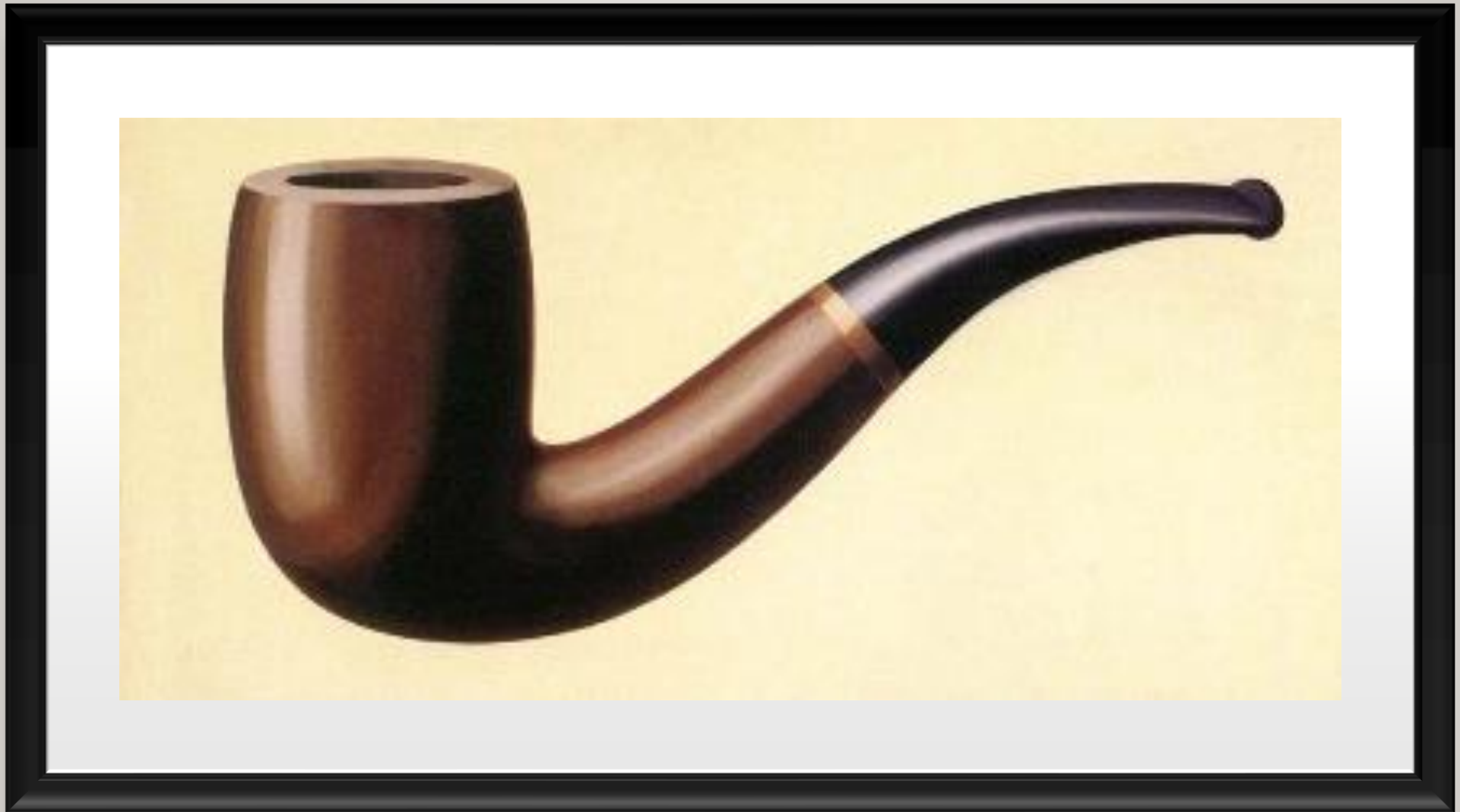
DATA AND REALITY

SECOND EDITION



THIRD EDITION





"La Trahison des Images" ("The Treachery of Images")
By [René Magritte](#), 1898-1967. The work is now owned by and exhibited at [LACMA](#).

Customer	
PK	id: Number
<hr/>	
	name: String
	email: String

Ce n'est pas un client

THE SYMBOL IS NOT THE THING

- We don't put people in our databases.
- We put representations of people in our databases.

TYPE:

1. Set of allowed values
2. Operations on those values

TYPE:

1. ~~Set of allowed values~~

Decision process to determine if a value is a member

2. Operations on those values

ENUMERATED TYPE

We can list all the allowed values

Decision process just checks for membership in the set.

E.g., Boolean or rows of a table

ENCODED TYPE

- Some types are hard to enumerate.
- Very big sets: E.g., all rational numbers.
- Sets subject to redefinition: E.g., Addresses, Names, other social constructs

- We encode these in primitive values

COMMON ENCODINGS

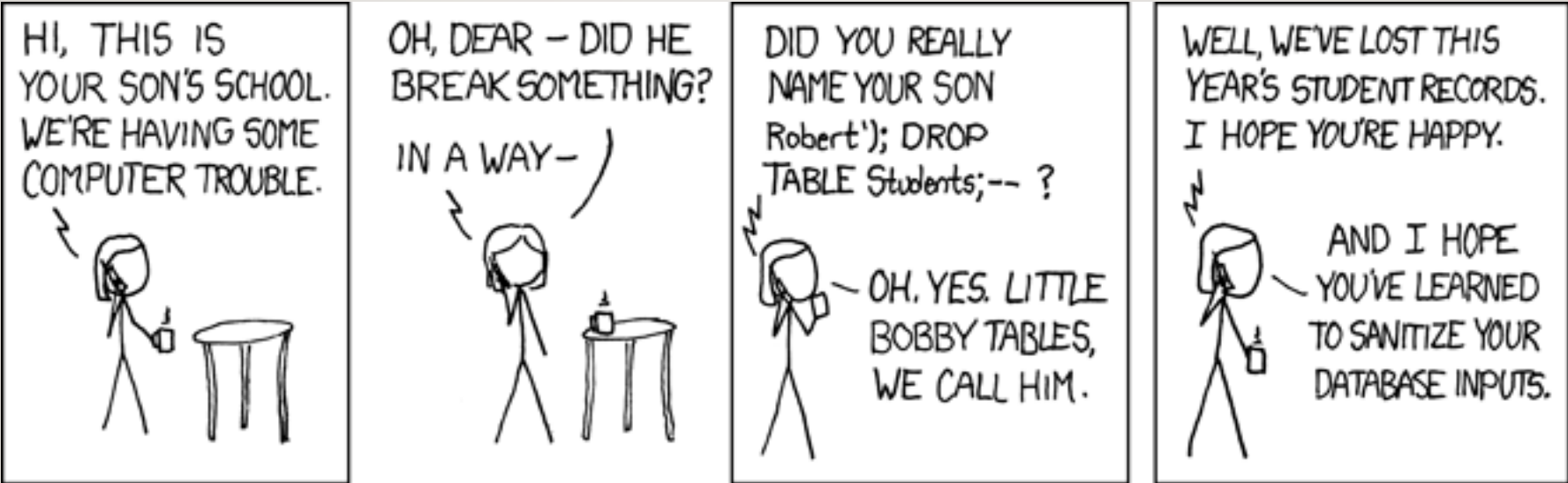
Data type	Representation
Name	String
Height	16-bit 2's complement
Salary	16-bit 2's complement

THE TROUBLE WITH ENCODING

- The decision procedure becomes checking syntax
- “Does this value meet the syntax for encoding?”
- Rather than “Is this value a member of this type?”

- Opens door to incorrect acceptance or rejection of values

THIS IS A TYPE ERROR



ATTRIBUTE TYPES

- Height **isa** Integer?
 - Lacks unit
 - Allows too many operations
 - Allows too many values... what does a negative height mean?

ANOTHER BROKEN ATTRIBUTE TYPE

- Money **isa** double?
 - Imprecise operations, will lose or manufacture money
 - Imprecise representation
 - Lacks currency, so allows illegal conversions and combinations
 - Allows too many operations.
 - What does $\$5 \bmod 3$ mean?

- Please don't ever do this.

YET ANOTHER BROKEN ATTRIBUTE TYPE

- Datetime **isa** long?
 - Allows too many operations.
 - Allows incorrect closure under subtraction. *Time* – *Time* → *Duration*
 - Is it wall clock (goes backward, jumps forward)?
 - Is it system time?
 - What time zone?


PITFALLS OF SYNTAX

Data type	Representation	Sample value	Pitfall
Name	String	♣ ♦ ♥ ♠ ↓ — ↓ ← → ↔ TM	Canonicalization. Duplicates.
Height	16-bit 2's complement	190	Inches? Meters? Pixels?
Salary	16-bit 2's complement	2.5	'Height' x 'Salary' == ???

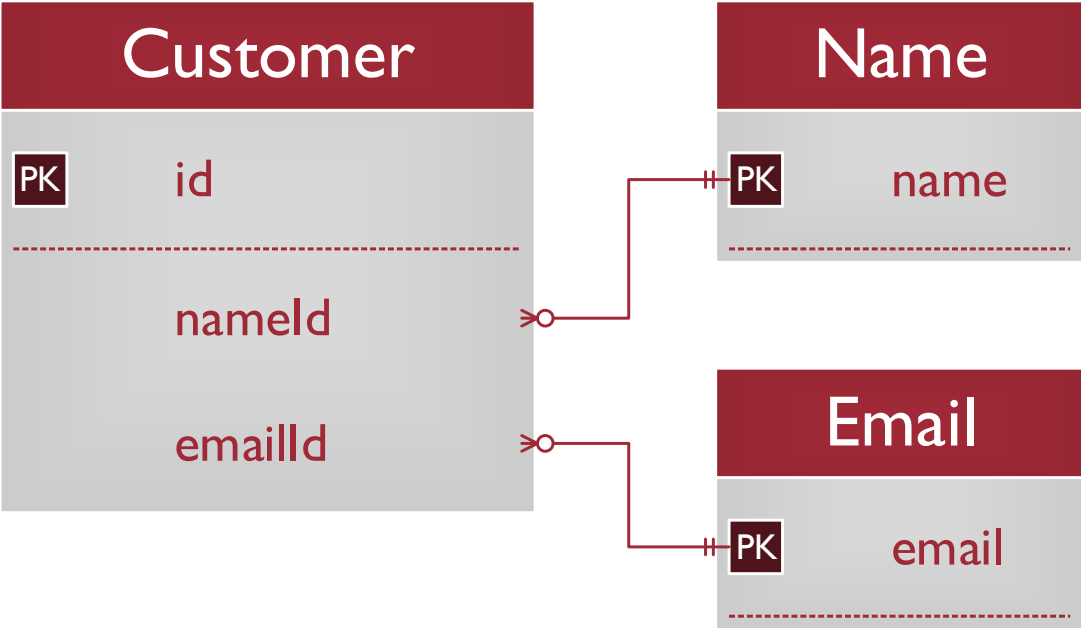
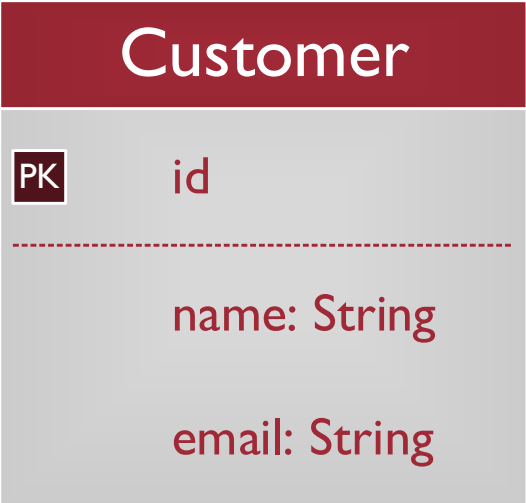
MY RECURRING THEME

- Focus on the behavior.
- What are valid operations on the attributes?
- Can you make a useful type equation about the attributes?

 E.g., does $Person.age \times Person.height$ yield anything meaningful?

 What about $LineItem.quantity \times LineItem.ItemPrice$?

ATTRIBUTE VERSUS RELATIONSHIP



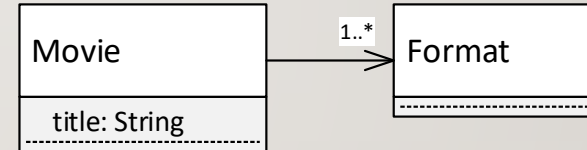
THE STAR TREK PROBLEM

- “Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan is a movie”

Movie
title: String

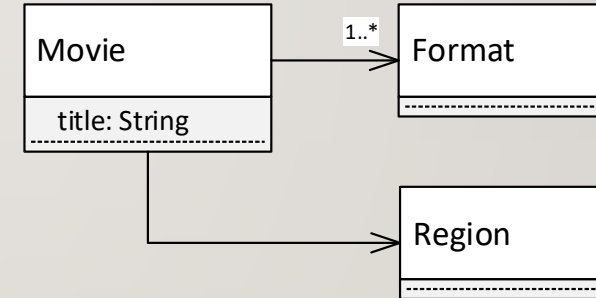
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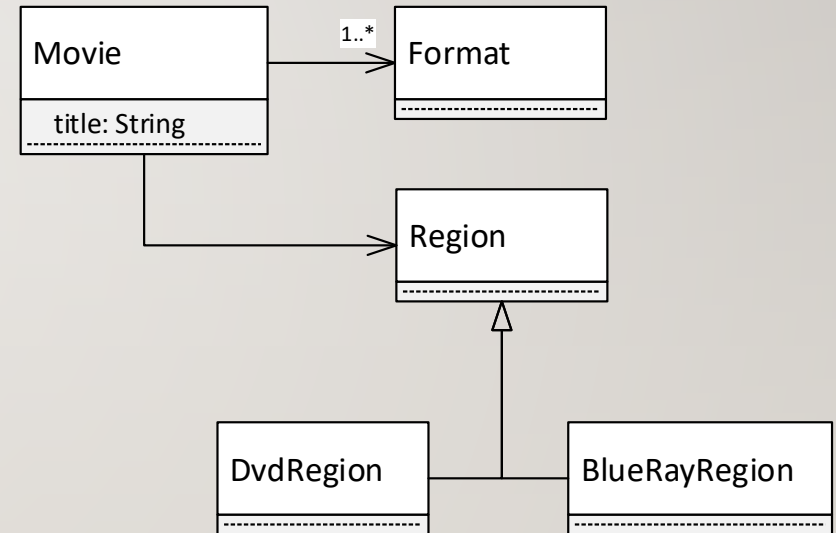
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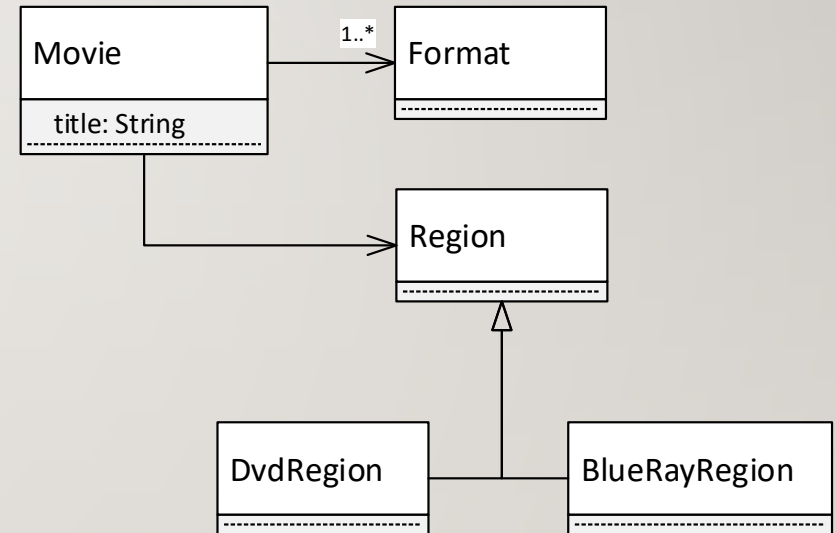
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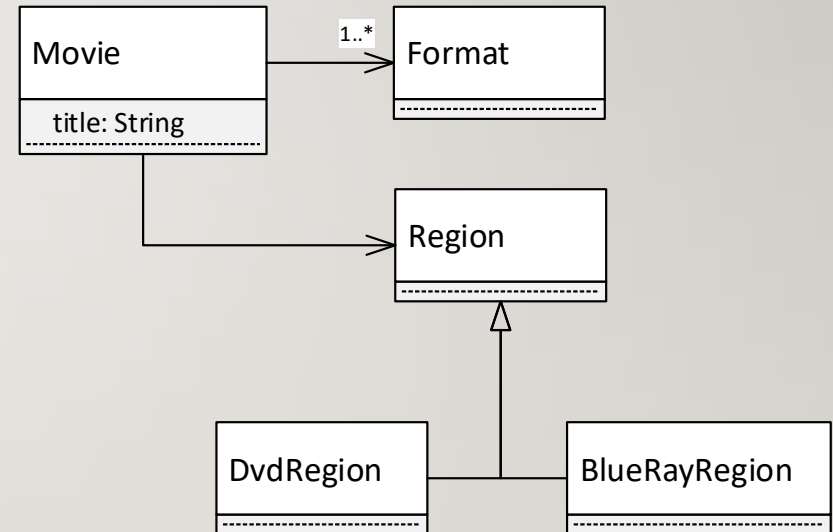
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- “Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan is a movie”
- It is available on Blu-ray and DVD
- DVDs are region-coded
- Blu-rays are region-coded with different regions
- “I want all Star Trek movies with the original cast.”
- “I want all Star Trek movies not in the JJ Abrams timeline.”
- Now track inventory of each format of disc in each store location (entity == type of disc)
- Now track digital licenses issues for online viewing (entity == individual playback)



THE STAR TREK PROBLEM

- Precise, normalized models exist to exclude invalid values.
- Hard to use when previously unknown or invalid dimensions come into play.
- Grouping or collecting in new ways requires new attributes, which means more precision in the model.

TAKEAWAYS

- Data is not reality
- We represent parts of reality in our systems
- Models exist to represent data
- But they also exclude whatever can't be represented

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- Each one is optimized for certain kinds of transaction and query patterns

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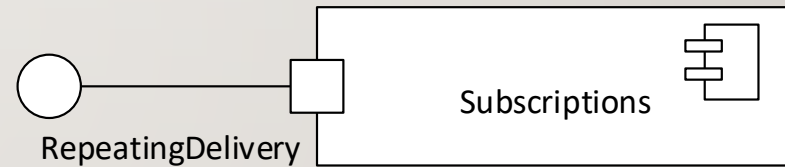
- Data duplication is OK. Just make sure you can reconcile the duplicates.
- There is no “natural” data model
- Relational, KVS, hierarchic, network, document, graph... they're all just ways to group attributes into entities.
- Each one is optimized for certain kinds of transaction and query patterns
- **Too much normalization impedes future adaptability**

IDENTIFIERS AND OWNERSHIP



STUDY IN IDENTIFIERS

```
{  
  "item": "123123123",  
  "party": "99349394",  
  "scheduleType": "1"  
}
```



Suppose we need details about “123123123”
How do we know what system to call?

“NAKED” IDENTIFIERS HAVE IMPLICIT CONTEXT

Must have code that knows how to get details:

- Host
- Port
- Protocol
- Type of query
- Format of results

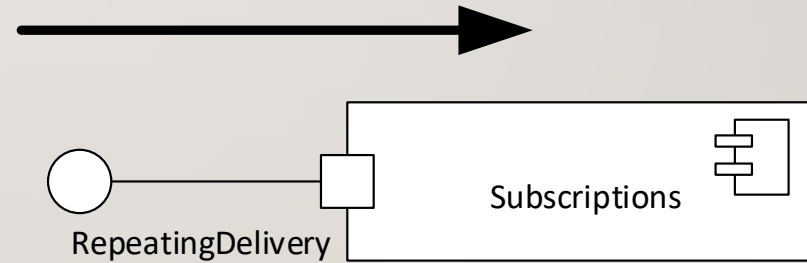
Also assumes just one authority for details

USE EXPLICIT CONTEXT

- Make context explicit to allow multiple authorities: URL or URN
- Enable many sources
- Standardize the media type or representation
- Use logical names, not application or service names
- Proxies and rewrite rules can keep the URLs functioning

BETTER

```
{  
  "item": "https://example.com/skus/123123123",  
  "party": "https://example.com/people/99349394",  
  "schedule": "schedule:weekly"  
}
```



REQUIRED FIELDS



REQUIRED FOR WHAT?

- Recall: data model determines what to exclude
- Changing requirements harder to support with more restrictions on data

EXAMPLE: PROX CARD TABLE FOR BIKE SHARING

Field	Type	Constraint
User_id	String	Not null
Card_type	String	Not null, enumerated
Status	String	Not null, enumerated
Name	String	Not null

For each “not null,” can you think of a valid use (or future change) that it disallows?

“IS VALID” METHODS

- Again: “is valid” for what operation?
- “Valid” implies policy
- Recall: Contextualize downstream

EXAMPLE: INSIDE A COMMERCE SYSTEM

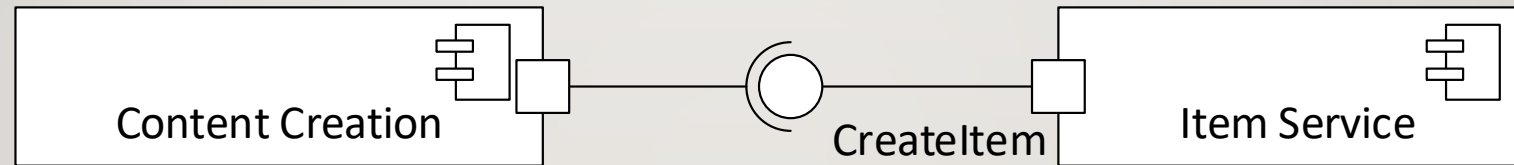
```
public interface Item {
    String getName(int version);
    void setName(int version, String name);

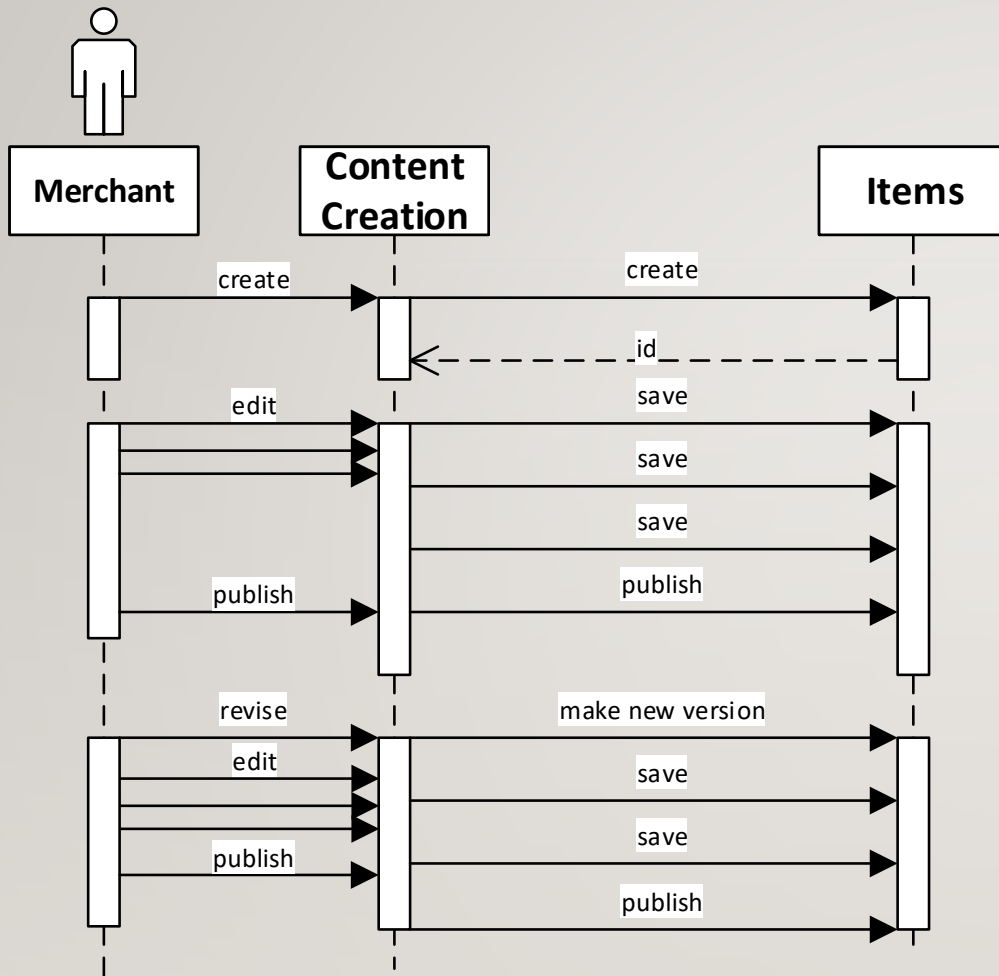
    String getDescription(int version);
    void setShortDescription(int version, String shortDescription);

    boolean isValid(int version);

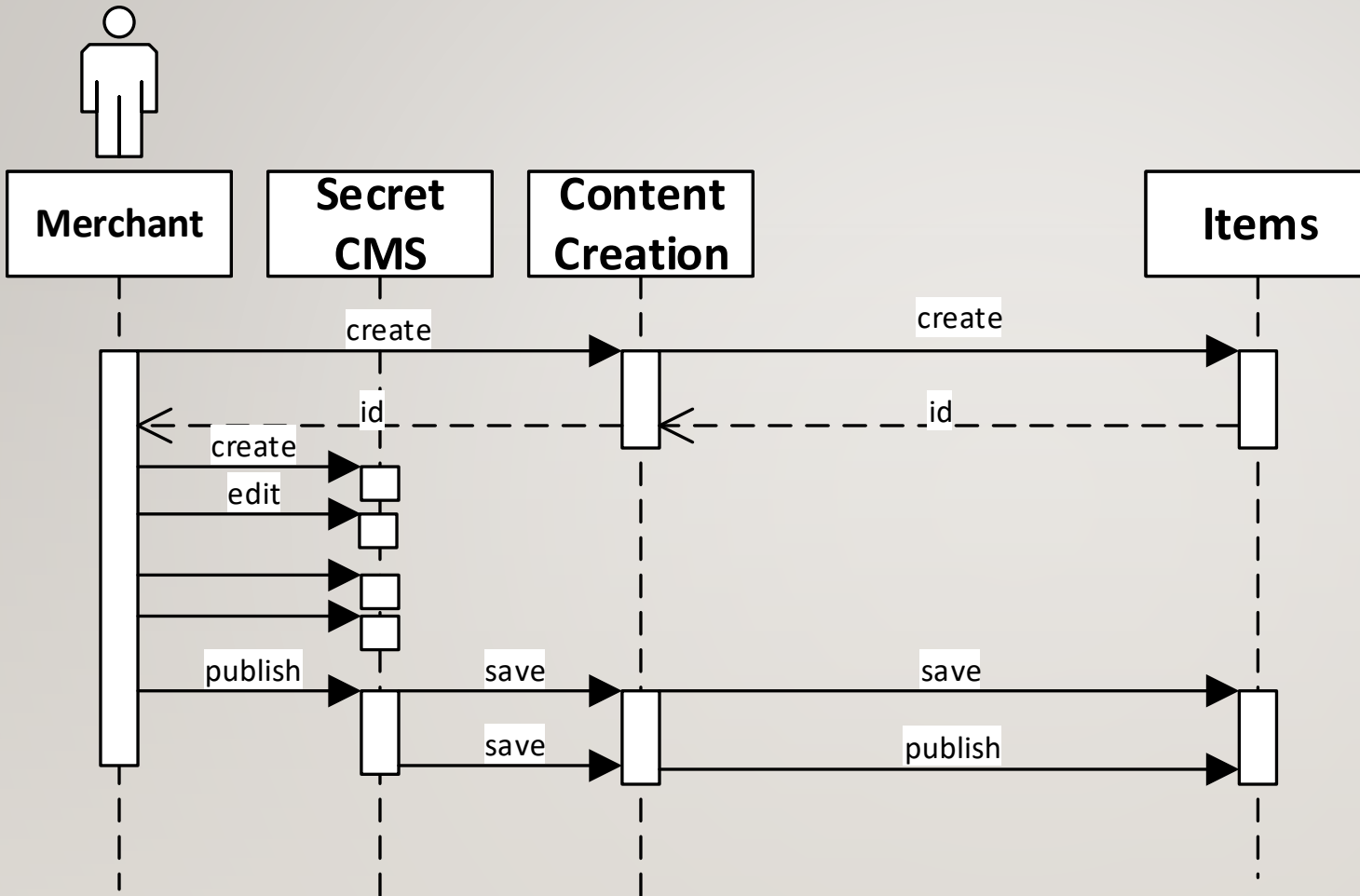
    void publishItem(int version);
    int getLatestVersion();
    int[] getAllVersions();
    ...
}
```

EXAMPLE: INSIDE A COMMERCE SYSTEM





EXAMPLE: EXPECTED INTERACTION



WHAT
REALLY
HAPPENED

INTERFACE SEGREGATION

```
public interface Item {  
    String getName(int version);  
    void setName(int version, String name);  
  
    String getDescription(int version);  
    void setShortDescription(int version, String shortDescription);  
  
    boolean isValid(int version);  
  
    void publishItem(int version);  
    int getLatestVersion();  
    int[] getAllVersions();  
    ...  
}
```

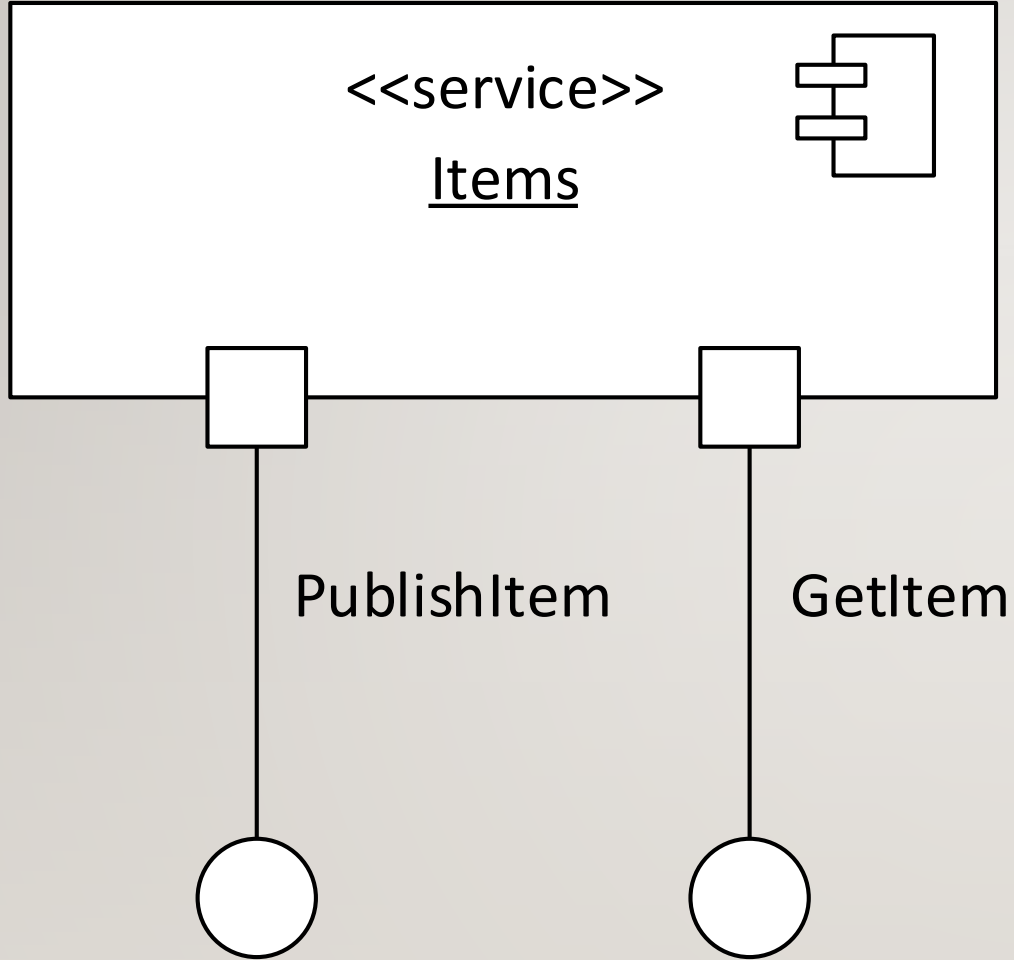


INTERFACE SEGREGATION – IN CODE

```
public interface Versions<T> {  
    <T> getLatestVersion();  
    List<T> getAllVersions();  
    void publish(T details);  
    ...  
}
```

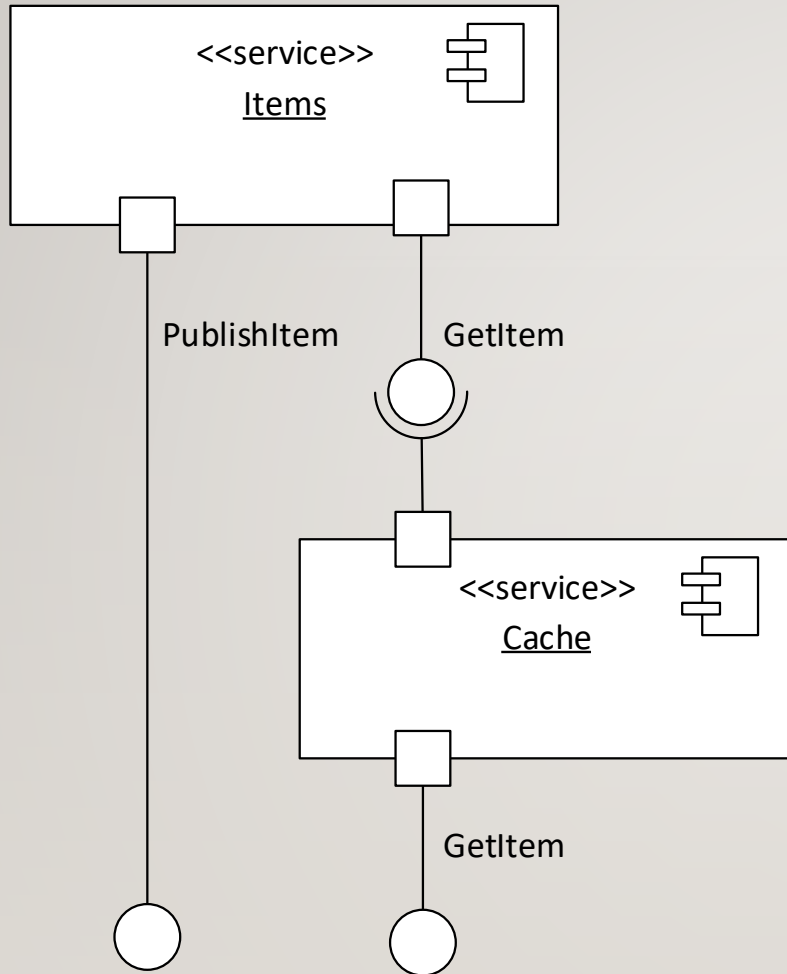
```
public interface Item {  
    String getName();  
    String getShortDescription();  
    ...  
}
```





INTERFACE SEGREGATION – AT SERVICE LEVEL

- Caller uses the interface it needs
- Caller isn't aware both are from same component



INTERFACE SEGREGATION – AT SERVICE LEVEL

- Caller uses the interface it needs
- Caller isn't aware both are from same component
- Allows intermediation or substitution

SPLITTING NOUNS

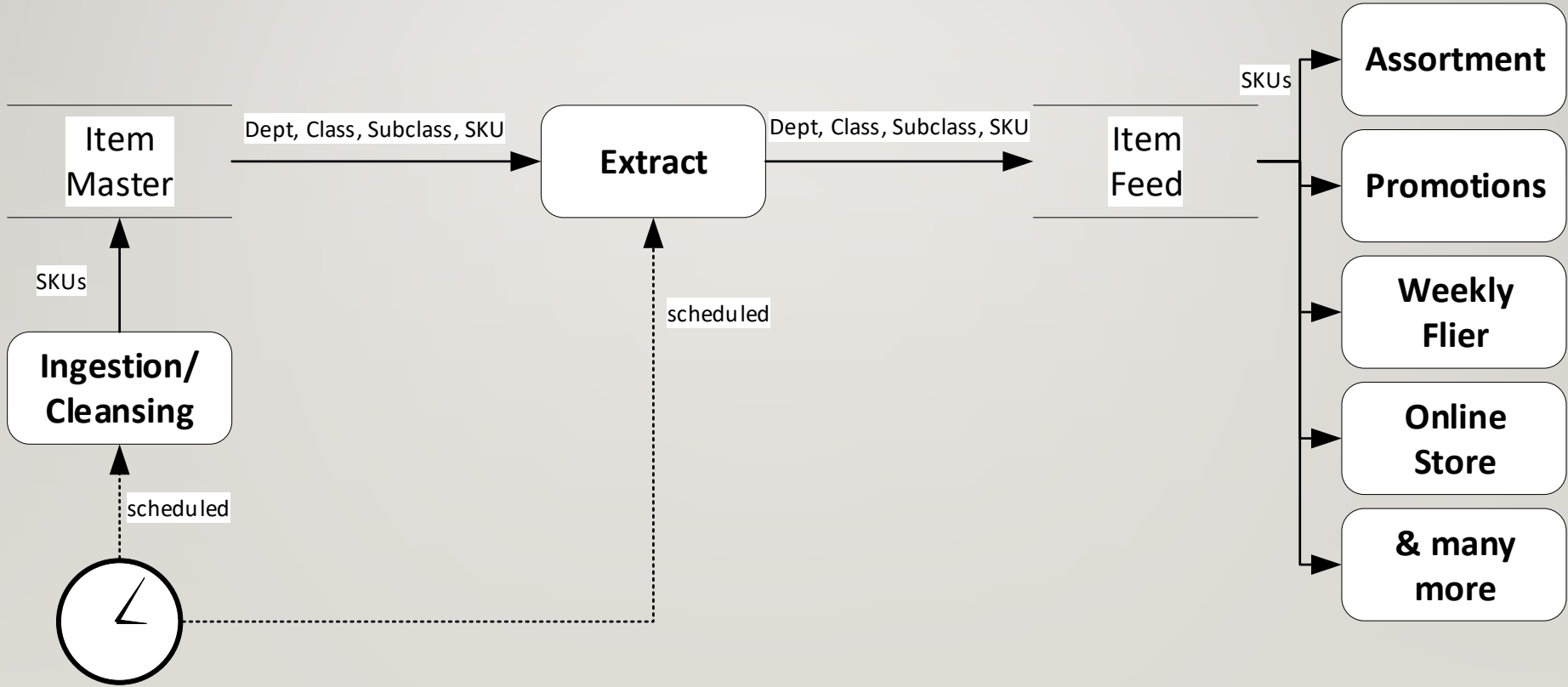


DON'T GET FOOLED AGAIN

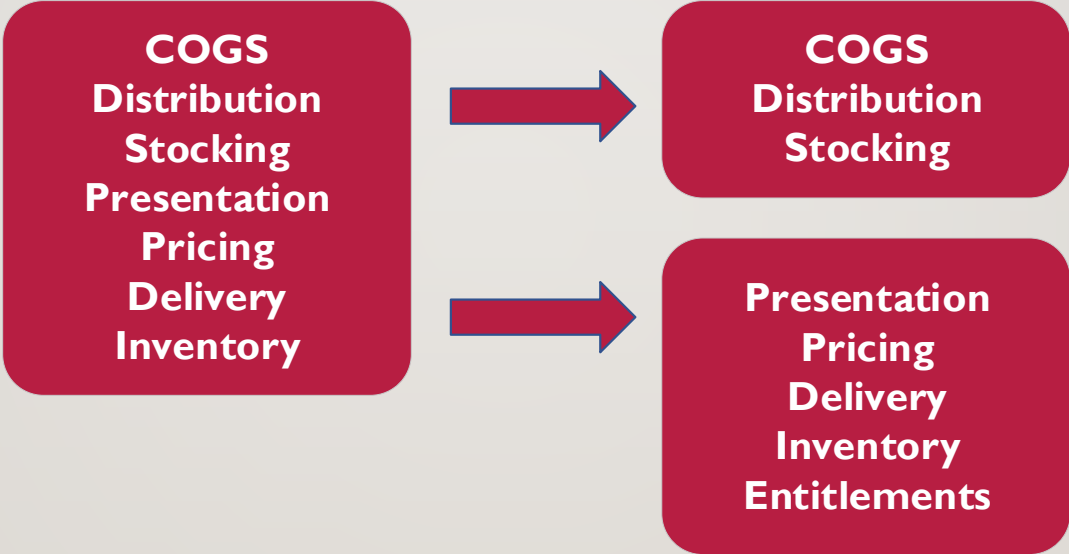
- People thought of “SKU” as a real thing, forgot that it’s an abstraction
- Many attributes needed for diverse purposes.

COGS
Distribution
Stocking
Presentation
Pricing
Delivery
Inventory

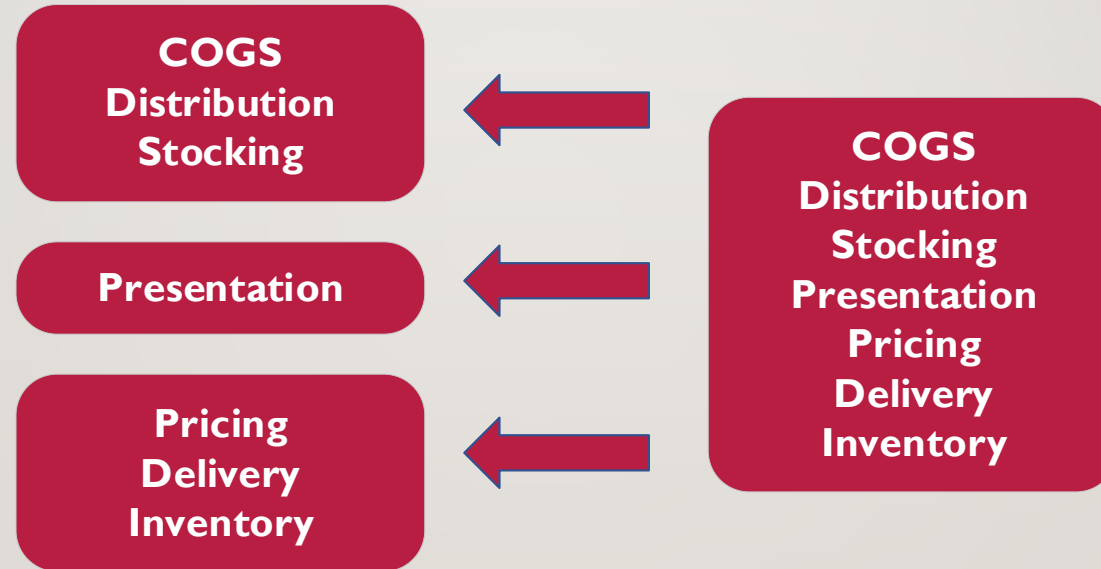
“ITEM MASTER”



FOR SELLING DIGITAL GOODS



FOR MARKETPLACE



BETTER

- Use SKU *strictly* as an identifier (preferably with a URL)
- Offer interfaces to exchange a SKU for display attributes, shipping attributes, etc.
- Allow pre-packaged aggregates: sku-delivery-shipping, sku-pricing, etc.
- Decouple systems from the parts of SKU they don't need.
 - E.g., warehouse doesn't care about 27 different images of the product.

CHALLENGE FOR MICROSERVICES

- Instinct: Create “Noun” based services
- Leads to the “Entity Service” antipattern

<http://www.michaelnygard.com/blog/2017/12/the-entity-service-antipattern/>

<http://www.michaelnygard.com/blog/2018/01/services-by-lifecycle/>

ACTIVITY: MODEL THE STUFF SUBSCRIBERS CAN GET

- Might be something delivered to their home or business
- Might be a service that someone performs for them (e.g., dog walking)
- Requires recurring payment
- Will be delivered periodically, maybe on different schedule than payment
- Should be attractive and help convert browsers to subscribers

ACTIVITY: MODEL THE STUFF SUBSCRIBERS CAN GET

1. Start listing all the attributes you can think of.
2. Now think about common use cases:
What does a subscriber need to see when browsing?
What does a vendor need to set up?
What about a CSR handling an upset customer call?
3. Group your attributes by use case.
4. Now, finally, think of good names for those groups.